New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services

# HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE FACT SHEET

Common Name: **ALLYL CHLORIDE**

CAS Number: 107-05-1
DOT Number: UN 1100

RTK Substance number: 0039
Date: June 1992 Revision: June 1998

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## HAZARD SUMMARY

* **Allyl Chloride** can affect you when breathed in and may be absorbed through your skin.
* **Allyl Chloride** may cause mutations. Handle with extreme caution.
* It can irritate the skin and eyes and can cause severe burns.
* Breathing **Allyl Chloride** can irritate the nose and throat.
* Breathing **Allyl Chloride** can irritate the lungs causing coughing and/or shortness of breath. Higher exposures can cause a build-up of fluid in the lungs (pulmonary edema), a medical emergency, with severe shortness of breath.
* **Allyl Chloride** can damage the liver and kidneys.
* **Allyl Chloride** is a FLAMMABLE LIQUID and a FIRE HAZARD. High vapor concentrations may cause an EXPLOSION.

## IDENTIFICATION

**Allyl Chloride** is a colorless, yellow, brown or purple liquid. It has a very strong, unpleasant odor. It is used in making *Allyl* compounds.

## REASON FOR CITATION

* **Allyl Chloride** is on the Hazardous Substance List because it is regulated by OSHA and cited by NIOSH, ACGIH, NTP, NFPA, DOT, DEP, EPA, IARC and HHAG.
* This chemical is on the Special Health Hazard Substance List because it is **FLAMMABLE**.
* Definitions are provided on page 5.

## HOW TO DETERMINE IF YOU ARE BEING EXPOSED

The New Jersey Right to Know Act requires most employers to label chemicals in the workplace and requires public employers to provide their employees with information and training concerning chemical hazards and controls. The federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 1910.1200, requires private employers to provide similar training and information to their employees.

* Exposure to hazardous substances should be routinely evaluated. This may include collecting air samples. Under OSHA 1910.20, you have a legal right to obtain copies of sampling results from your employer.
* If you think you are experiencing any work-related health problems, see a doctor trained to recognize occupational diseases. Take this Fact Sheet with you.
* **ODOR THRESHOLD = 0.48 to 5.9 ppm**.
* The range of accepted odor threshold values is quite broad. Caution should be used in relying on odor alone as a warning of potentially hazardous exposures.

## WORKPLACE EXPOSURE LIMITS

OSHA: The legal airborne permissible exposure limit (PEL) is **1 ppm** averaged over an 8-hour workshift.

NIOSH: The recommended airborne exposure limit is **1 ppm** averaged over a 10-hour workshift and **2 ppm** not to be exceeded during any 15 minute work period.

ACGIH: The recommended airborne exposure limit is **1 ppm** averaged over an 8-hour workshift and **2 ppm** as a STEL (short-term exposure limit).

* **Allyl Chloride** may cause mutations. All contact with this chemical should be reduced to the lowest possible level.
* The above exposure limits are for air levels only. When skin contact also occurs, you may be overexposed, even though air levels are less than the limits listed above.

### Ways of Reducing Exposure

* Where possible, enclose operations and use local exhaust ventilation at the site of chemical release. If local exhaust ventilation or enclosure is not used, respirators should be worn.
* Wear protective work clothing.
* Wash thoroughly immediately after exposure to **Allyl Chloride** and at the end of the workshift.
* Post hazard and warning information in the work area. In addition, as part of an ongoing education and training effort, communicate all information on the health and safety hazards of **Allyl Chloride** to potentially exposed workers.

This Fact Sheet is a summary source of information of all potential and most severe health hazards that may result from exposure. Duration of exposure, concentration of the substance and other factors will affect your susceptibility to any of the potential effects described below.

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## HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

### Acute Health Effects

The following acute (short-term) health effects may occur immediately or shortly after exposure to **Allyl Chloride**:

* Contact with **Allyl Chloride** can irritate the skin and cause severe burns, deep aching, and "bone pain."
* **Allyl Chloride** can irritate the eyes and cause severe burns, leading to permanent damage.
* Breathing **Allyl Chloride** can irritate the nose and throat.
* Breathing **Allyl Chloride** can irritate the lungs causing coughing and/or shortness of breath. Higher exposures can cause a build-up of fluid in the lungs (pulmonary edema), a medical emergency, with severe shortness of breath.

### Chronic Health Effects

The following chronic (long-term) health effects can occur at some time after exposure to **Allyl Chloride** and can last for months or years:

### Cancer Hazard

* **Allyl Chloride** may cause mutations (genetic changes).
* There is limited evidence that it causes cancer of the forestomach.
* Many scientists believe there is no safe level of exposure to a carcinogen. Such substances may also have the potential for causing reproductive damage in humans.

### Reproductive Hazard

* According to the information presently available to the New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services, **Allyl Chloride** has been tested and has not been shown to affect reproduction.

### Other Long-Term Effects

* **Allyl Chloride** can damage the liver and kidneys.
* Long-term exposure may cause drying and cracking of the skin.
* **Allyl Chloride** can irritate the lungs. Repeated exposures may cause bronchitis to develop with cough, phlegm, and/or shortness of breath.

## MEDICAL

### Medical Testing

For those with frequent or potentially high exposure (half the TLV or greater), the following are recommended before beginning work and at regular times after that:

* Liver and kidney function tests.
* Lung function tests.

If symptoms develop or overexposure is suspected, the following may be useful:

* Consider chest x-ray after acute overexposure.

Any evaluation should include a careful history of past and present symptoms with an exam. Medical tests that look for damage already done are not a substitute for controlling exposure.

Request copies of your medical testing. You have a legal right to this information under OSHA 1910.20.

### Mixed Exposures

* Because smoking can cause heart disease, as well as lung cancer, emphysema, and other respiratory problems, it may worsen respiratory conditions caused by chemical exposure. Even if you have smoked for a long time, stopping now will reduce your risk of developing health problems.

## WORKPLACE CONTROLS AND PRACTICES

Unless a less toxic chemical can be substituted for a hazardous substance, **ENGINEERING CONTROLS** are the most effective way of reducing exposure. The best protection is to enclose operations and/or provide local exhaust ventilation at the site of chemical release. Isolating operations can also reduce exposure. Using respirators or protective equipment is less effective than the controls mentioned above, but is sometimes necessary.

In evaluating the controls present in your workplace, consider: (1) how hazardous the substance is, (2) how much of the substance is released into the workplace and (3) whether harmful skin or eye contact could occur. Special controls should be in place for highly toxic chemicals or when significant skin, eye, or breathing exposures are possible.

In addition, the following controls are recommended:

* Where possible, automatically pump liquid **Allyl Chloride** from drums, or other storage containers to process containers.
* Before entering a confined space where **Allyl Chloride** may be present, check to make sure that an explosive concentration does not exist.

Good **WORK PRACTICES** can help to reduce hazardous exposures. The following work practices are recommended:

* Workers whose clothing has been contaminated by **Allyl Chloride** should change into clean clothing promptly.
* Contaminated work clothes should be laundered by individuals who have been informed of the hazards of exposure to **Allyl Chloride**.
* Eye wash fountains should be provided in the immediate work area for emergency use.

* If there is the possibility of skin exposure, emergency shower facilities should be provided.
* On skin contact with **Allyl Chloride**, immediately wash or shower to remove the chemical. At the end of the workshift, wash any areas of the body that may have contacted **Allyl Chloride**, whether or not known skin contact has occurred.
* Do not eat, smoke, or drink where **Allyl Chloride** is handled, processed, or stored, since the chemical can be swallowed. Wash hands carefully before eating or smoking.

## PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

WORKPLACE CONTROLS ARE BETTER THAN PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT. However, for some jobs (such as outside work, confined space entry, jobs done only once in a while, or jobs done while workplace controls are being installed), personal protective equipment may be appropriate.

OSHA 1910.132 requires employers to determine the appropriate personal protective equipment for each hazard and to train employees on how and when to use protective equipment.

The following recommendations are only guidelines and may not apply to every situation.

### Clothing

* Avoid skin contact with **Allyl Chloride**. Wear solvent-resistant gloves and clothing. Safety equipment suppliers/ manufacturers can provide recommendations on the most protective glove/clothing material for your operation.
* All protective clothing (suits, gloves, footwear, headgear) should be clean, available each day, and put on before work.
* Safety equipment manufacturers recommend *Polyvinyl Alcohol* and *Teflon* as protective materials.

### Eye Protection

* Wear splash-proof chemical goggles and face shield when working with the liquid, unless full facepiece respiratory protection is worn.
* Contact lenses should not be worn when working with this substance.

### Respiratory Protection

**IMPROPER USE OF RESPIRATORS IS DANGEROUS.** Such equipment should only be used if the employer has a written program that takes into account workplace conditions, requirements for worker training, respirator fit testing and medical exams, as described in OSHA 1910.134.

* Where the potential exists for exposures over **1 ppm**, use a MSHA/NIOSH approved supplied-air respirator with a full facepiece operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode. For increased protection use in combination with an auxiliary self-contained breathing apparatus operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode.
* Exposure to **250 ppm** is immediately dangerous to life and health. If the possibility of exposure above **250 ppm** exists, use a MSHA/NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece operated in pressure-demand or other positive pressure mode.

## HANDLING AND STORAGE

* Prior to working with **Allyl Chloride** you should be trained on its proper handling and storage.
* **Allyl Chloride** is not compatible with STRONG OXIDIZERS (such as CHLORINE, CHLORINE DIOXIDE and BROMINE); ACIDS (such as SULFURIC ACID and HYDROCHLORIC ACID); ALUMINUM; ZINC; AMINES; PEROXIDES; BASES (such as SODIUM HYDROXIDE); MAGNESIUM; and IRON or ALUMINUM CHLORIDES.
* Store in tightly closed containers in a cool well-ventilated area away from HEAT.
* Sources of ignition, such as smoking and open flames, are prohibited where **Allyl Chloride** is handled, used, or stored.
* Metal containers involving the transfer of **Allyl Chloride** should be grounded and bonded. Drums must be equipped with self-closing valves, pressure vacuum bungs, and flame arresters.
* Use only non-sparking tools and equipment, especially when opening and closing containers of **Allyl Chloride**.
* Wherever **Allyl Chloride** is used, handled, manufactured, or stored, use explosion-proof electrical equipment and fittings.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q: If I have acute health effects, will I later get chronic health effects?
A: Not always. Most chronic (long-term) effects result from repeated exposures to a chemical.

Q: Can I get long-term effects without ever having short-term effects?
A: Yes, because long-term effects can occur from repeated exposures to a chemical at levels not high enough to make you immediately sick.

Q: What are my chances of getting sick when I have been exposed to chemicals?
A: The likelihood of becoming sick from chemicals is increased as the amount of exposure increases. This is determined by the length of time and the amount of material to which someone is exposed.

Q: When are higher exposures more likely?
A: Conditions which increase risk of exposure include physical and mechanical processes (heating, pouring, spraying, spills and evaporation from large surface areas such as open containers), and "confined space" exposures (working inside vats, reactors, boilers, small rooms, etc.).

Q: Is the risk of getting sick higher for workers than for community residents?
A: Yes. Exposures in the community, except possibly in cases of fires or spills, are usually much lower than those found in the workplace. However, people in the community may be exposed to contaminated water as well as to chemicals in the air over long periods. Because of this, and because of exposure of children or people who are already ill, community exposures may cause health problems.

Q: Don't all chemicals cause cancer?
A: No. Most chemicals tested by scientists are not cancer-causing.

Q: Should I be concerned if a chemical causes cancer in animals?
A: Yes. Most scientists agree that a chemical that causes cancer in animals should be treated as a suspected human carcinogen unless proven otherwise.

Q: But don't they test animals using much higher levels of a chemical than people usually are exposed to?
A: Yes. That's so effects can be seen more clearly using fewer animals. But high doses alone don't cause cancer unless it's a cancer agent. In fact, a chemical that causes cancer in animals at high doses could cause cancer in humans exposed to low doses.

Q: What are the likely health problems from chemicals which cause mutations?
A: There are two primary health concerns associated with mutagens: (1) cancers can result from changes induced in cells and, (2) adverse reproductive and developmental outcomes can result from damage to the egg and sperm cells.

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The following information is available from:

New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services
Occupational Disease and Injury Services
PO Box 360
Trenton, NJ 08625-0360
(609) 984-1863
(609) 292-5677 (fax)

Web address: http://www.state.nj.us/health/eoh/odisweb/

Industrial Hygiene Information

Industrial hygienists are available to answer your questions regarding the control of chemical exposures using exhaust ventilation, special work practices, good housekeeping, good hygiene practices, and personal protective equipment including respirators. In addition, they can help to interpret the results of industrial hygiene survey data.

Medical Evaluation

If you think you are becoming sick because of exposure to chemicals at your workplace, you may call personnel at the Department of Health and Senior Services, Occupational Disease and Injury Services, who can help you find the information you need.

Public Presentations

Presentations and educational programs on occupational health or the Right to Know Act can be organized for labor unions, trade associations and other groups.

Right to Know Information Resources

The Right to Know Infoline (609) 984-2202 can answer questions about the identity and potential health effects of chemicals, list of educational materials in occupational health, references used to prepare the Fact Sheets, preparation of the Right to Know survey, education and training programs, labeling requirements, and general information regarding the Right to Know Act. Violations of the law should be reported to (609) 984-2202.

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## DEFINITIONS

**ACGIH** is the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. It recommends upper limits (called TLVs) for exposure to workplace chemicals.

A **carcinogen** is a substance that causes cancer.

The **CAS number** is assigned by the Chemical Abstracts Service to identify a specific chemical.

A **combustible** substance is a solid, liquid or gas that will burn.

A **corrosive** substance is a gas, liquid or solid that causes irreversible damage to human tissue or containers.

**DEP** is the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection.

**DOT** is the Department of Transportation, the federal agency that regulates the transportation of chemicals.

**EPA** is the Environmental Protection Agency, the federal agency responsible for regulating environmental hazards.

A **fetus** is an unborn human or animal.

A **flammable** substance is a solid, liquid, vapor or gas that will ignite easily and burn rapidly.

The **flash point** is the temperature at which a liquid or solid gives off vapor that can form a flammable mixture with air.

**HHAG** is the Human Health Assessment Group of the federal EPA.

**IARC** is the International Agency for Research on Cancer, a scientific group that classifies chemicals according to their cancer-causing potential.

A **miscible** substance is a liquid or gas that will evenly dissolve in another.

**mg/m$^3$** means milligrams of a chemical in a cubic meter of air. It is a measure of concentration (weight/volume).

**MSHA** is the Mine Safety and Health Administration, the federal agency that regulates mining. It also evaluates and approves respirators.

A **mutagen** is a substance that causes mutations. A **mutation** is a change in the genetic material in a body cell. Mutations can lead to birth defects, miscarriages, or cancer.

**NAERG** is the North American Emergency Response Guidebook. It was jointly developed by Transport Canada, the United States Department of Transportation and the Secretariat of Communications and Transportation of Mexico. It is a guide for first responders to quickly identify the specific or generic hazards of material involved in a transportation incident, and to protect themselves and the general public during the initial response phase of the incident.

**NCI** is the National Cancer Institute, a federal agency that determines the cancer-causing potential of chemicals.

**NFPA** is the National Fire Protection Association. It classifies substances according to their fire and explosion hazard.

**NIOSH** is the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. It tests equipment, evaluates and approves respirators, conducts studies of workplace hazards, and proposes standards to OSHA.

**NTP** is the National Toxicology Program which tests chemicals and reviews evidence for cancer.

**OSHA** is the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, which adopts and enforces health and safety standards.

**PEOSHA** is the Public Employees Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state law which sets PELs for New Jersey public employees.

**ppm** means parts of a substance per million parts of air. It is a measure of concentration by volume in air.

A **reactive** substance is a solid, liquid or gas that releases energy under certain conditions.

A **teratogen** is a substance that causes birth defects by damaging the fetus.

**TLV** is the Threshold Limit Value, the workplace exposure limit recommended by ACGIH.

The **vapor pressure** is a measure of how readily a liquid or a solid mixes with air at its surface. A higher vapor pressure indicates a higher concentration of the substance in air and therefore increases the likelihood of breathing it in.

## >>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>> EMERGENCY INFORMATION <<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<

Common Name: **ALLYL CHLORIDE**
DOT Number: **UN 1100**
NAERG Code: **131**
CAS Number: **107-05-1**

| Hazard rating | NJDHSS | NFPA |
|---|---|---|
| **FLAMMABILITY** | - | 3 |
| **REACTIVITY** | - | 1 |
| FLAMMABLE<br>POISONOUS GASES ARE PRODUCED IN FIRE<br>CONTAINERS MAY EXPLODE IN FIRE | | |

*Hazard Rating Key: 0=minimal; 1=slight; 2=moderate; 3=serious; 4=severe*

## FIRE HAZARDS

* **Allyl Chloride** is a FLAMMABLE LIQUID and high concentrations of the vapor may cause an EXPLOSION.
* Use dry chemical, $CO_2$, polymer or alcohol foam to extinguish fires. Water can be used to keep fire-exposed containers cool.
* POISONOUS GASES ARE PRODUCED IN FIRE, including *Hydrogen Chloride* and *Phosgene*.
* CONTAINERS MAY EXPLODE IN FIRE.
* Vapors may travel to a source of ignition and flash back.
* If employees are expected to fight fires, they must be trained and equipped as stated in OSHA 1910.156.

## SPILLS AND EMERGENCIES

If **Allyl Chloride** is spilled or leaked, take the following steps:

* Evacuate persons not wearing protective equipment from area of spill or leak until clean-up is complete.
* Remove all ignition sources.
* Ventilate area of spill or leak.
* Cover liquid with activated carbon and deposit in sealed containers.
* Keep **Allyl Chloride** out of a confined space, such as a sewer, because of the possibility of an explosion, unless the sewer is designed to prevent the build-up of explosive concentrations.
* It may be necessary to contain and dispose of **Allyl Chloride** as a HAZARDOUS WASTE. Contact your state Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) or your regional office of the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for specific recommendations.
* If employees are required to clean-up spills, they must be properly trained and equipped. OSHA 1910.120(q) may be applicable.

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FOR LARGE SPILLS AND FIRES immediately call your fire department. You can request emergency information from the following:

CHEMTREC: (800) 424-9300
NJDEP HOTLINE: (609) 292-7172

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## HANDLING AND STORAGE ( See page 3 )

## FIRST AID

*In NJ, POISON INFORMATION 1-800-764-7661*

### Eye Contact

* Immediately flush with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting upper and lower lids. Seek medical attention immediately.

### Skin Contact

* Quickly remove contaminated clothing. Immediately wash area with large amounts of soap and water. Seek medical attention immediately.

### Breathing

* Remove the person from exposure.
* Begin rescue breathing if breathing has stopped and CPR if heart action has stopped.
* Transfer promptly to a medical facility.
* Medical observation is recommended for 24 to 48 hours after breathing overexposure, as pulmonary edema may be delayed.

## PHYSICAL DATA

**Vapor Pressure:** 295 mm Hg at 68$^{o}$F (20$^{o}$C)
**Flash Point:** -25$^{o}$F (-32$^{o}$C)
**Water Solubility:** Slightly soluble

## OTHER COMMONLY USED NAMES

**Chemical Name:**
1-Propene, 3-Chloro-
**Other Names:**
3-Chloropropene; 1-Chloro-2-Propene; 3-Chloropropylene

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NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND
SENIOR SERVICES
**Right to Know Program**
PO Box 368, Trenton, NJ 08625-0368
(609) 984-2202

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